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SAWYER LAW GROUP LLP
P O BOX 51418
PALO ALTO, CA 94303

EXAMINER	
LONG, HEATHER R	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2615	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/585,891	BERNSTEIN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Heather R Long	2615	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *31 May 2000*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-52* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-52* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *31 May 2000* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *2*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description: Fig. 10, reference characters 18(a) and 18(b); Fig. 11, reference characters 1140, 1142, 1144, and 1146; and Fig. 12, reference characters 1210, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, and 1246. A proposed drawing correction, corrected drawings, or amendment to the specification to add the reference sign(s) in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: Page 17, reference characters 308, 341, 234, and 12s; Page 18, reference character 86; Page 21, reference characters 110(a), 110(b), and 110(c); Page 22, reference characters 110(b) and 110(c); Page 23, reference characters 820, 822, 824, and 826; and Page 24; reference character 354. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2, 4, 6-8, 11-14, 17-19, 22-23, 25-27, 29-33, 35, 37-40, 42, 44-46, and 48-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. (U.S. Patent 6,006,039) in view of Jain et al. (U.S. Patent 5,745,126).

Regarding claim **1**, Steinberg et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to improve quality of an image taken with the camera, comprising the steps of: determining values for a set of camera setting parameters that are optimized to enhance image quality of a picture taken; establishing wireless communication; and pushing the set of setting parameter values via the wireless communication to automatically configure the camera to take a picture (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to disclose capturing an image of a particular subject at a photo opportunity site and establishing wireless communication between the photo opportunity site and camera.

Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a hand-held camera that establishes a wireless communication between the photo opportunity site and the camera in order to take an image of a particular subject at a photo opportunity site (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al.

and Steinberg et al. in order to have an external device correct the cameras parameters at a particular photo opportunity site.

Regarding claim **2**, Steinberg et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the steps of storing the setting parameters values in a database, and updating the setting parameter values pushed to the camera as conditions change at the photo opportunity site (col. 2, lines 43-47). When the setting parameters are sent to the camera the camera stores theses values in a database in order to take an image of the particular subject. Then as conditions change at the photo opportunity site new values are sent to the camera and the old parameters are updated.

Regarding claim **4**, Jain et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the step of pushing additional content to the camera regarding the subject (col. 36; lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **6**, Jain et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the step of providing at least one of an image file, an audio file, and a text file as the additional content (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **7**, Jain et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the step of playing the additional content on the camera, thereby allowing the camera to become a tour aid device as well as a camera (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **8**, Jain et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the step of playing the additional content such that the additional content is deleted from the camera after a predetermined amount of time (col. 36, line 64 – col. 37, line 17).

Regarding claim **11**, Steinberg et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to improve quality of an image taken with the camera, comprising the steps of: storage means for storing a set of camera setting parameters that are optimized to enhance quality of a picture taken; wireless communication means coupled to the storage means for establishing communication with the camera, such that the wireless communication means pushes the set of setting parameter values to the camera for automatic configuration of the camera to take a picture (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to mention taking an image of a particular subject at a photo opportunity site and establishing wireless communication means with the photo opportunity site.

Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a hand-held camera that establishes a wireless communication between the photo opportunity site and the camera in order to take an image of a particular subject at a photo opportunity site (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al.

and Steinberg et al. in order to have an external device correct the camera parameters at a particular photo opportunity site.

Regarding claim **12**, Steinberg et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the setting parameters values are updated (col. 1, lines 9-14). However, Steinberg et al. fails to disclose that the information sent to the camera is updated as conditions change at the photo opportunity site.

Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein information sent to the camera is updated as conditions change at the photo opportunity site (col. 36, line 45 – col. 37, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made combined the teachings of Steinberg et al. with Jain et al. in order to provide a camera that will be setting parameters will be updated as the conditions change at the photo opportunity site.

Regarding claim **13**, Steinberg et al. discloses in Fig. 1 a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the storage means comprises a database.

Regarding claim **14**, Steinberg et al. discloses in Fig. 1 a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes a computer coupled between the storage means and the wireless communication means (col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15).

Regarding claim **17**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein additional content is pushed to the camera regarding the subject, and the additional content is displayed on a display of the camera, thereby allowing the camera to become a tour aid device as well as a camera (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **18**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the additional content comprises at least one of an image file, an audio file, and a text file (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **19**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein a timestamp is associated with the additional content, such that the additional content is deleted from the camera after a predetermined amount of time (col. 36, line 64 – col. 37, line 17).

Regarding claim **22**, Steinberg et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to improve quality of an image taken with the camera, the instructions for: determining values set for a set of camera setting parameters that are optimized to enhance image quality of a picture; establishing wireless communication; and pushing the set of setting parameters values via the wireless communication to automatically configure the camera to take a picture (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg fails to disclose establishing wireless communication between the photo opportunity site and the camera.

Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that establishes wireless communication between the photo opportunity site and the camera (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Steinberg et al. and Jain et al. in order to allow the camera to establish a wireless communication between the photo opportunity site and the camera instead of just the computer and the camera.

Regarding claim **23**, Steinberg et al. discloses a computer-readable medium for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the instruction of storing the setting parameters values in a database, and updating the setting parameter values pushed to the camera as conditions change at the photo opportunity site (col. 2, lines 43-47). When the setting parameters are sent to the camera the camera stores theses values in a database in order to take an image of the particular subject. Then as conditions change at the photo opportunity site new values are sent to the camera and the old parameters are updated.

Regarding claim **25**, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the instruction of pushing additional content to the camera regarding the subject and playing the additional content on the camera, thereby

allowing the camera to become a tour aid device as well as a camera (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **26**, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the instruction of providing at least one of an image file, an audio file, and a text file as the additional content (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **27**, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the instruction of providing a timestamp with the additional content such that the additional content is deleted from the camera after a predetermined amount of time (col. 36, line 64 – col. 37, line 17).

Regarding claim **29**, Steinberg et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the instruction of storing setting parameter values in a database (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to disclose a plurality of photo opportunity sites with content stored for each of the photo opportunity sites.

Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera disclosing a plurality of photo opportunity sites, and storing content in a database for each of the photo opportunity sites (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al. to the system as disclosed by Steinberg et al. in order to provide a system that not only sends camera parameters for one location, but for a plurality of locations.

Regarding claim **30**, Steinberg et al. discloses a method implemented in a hand-held camera for automatically configuring the camera to improve quality of an image, comprising the steps of: establishing wireless communication, receiving camera setting values, using the parameter values to configure corresponding camera settings, locking at least a portion of the camera settings, and capturing the image using the camera settings (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to disclose establishing wireless communication between the camera and the photo opportunity site.

Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a hand-held camera that establishes a wireless communication between the photo opportunity site and the camera in order to take an image of a particular subject at a photo opportunity site (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al. and Steinberg et al. in order to have an external device correct the cameras parameters at a particular photo opportunity site.

Regarding claim **31**, Jain et al. discloses a method implemented in a hand-held camera for automatically configuring the camera that includes the steps of receiving additional content regarding the photo opportunity site, and playing the additional content on the camera, such that a user's camera becomes a tour aid device as well as a camera (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **32**, Jain et al. discloses a method implemented in a hand-held camera for automatically configuring the camera that includes the step of providing at least one of an image file, an audio file, and a text file as the additional content (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **33**, Jain et al. discloses a method implemented in a hand-held camera for automatically configuring the camera that includes the step of providing a timestamp with the additional content such that the additional content is deleted from the camera after a predetermined amount of time (col. 36, line 64 – col. 37, line 17).

Regarding claim **35**, Steinberg et al. discloses a method implemented in a hand-held camera for automatically configuring the camera that includes the step of providing a digital camera as the camera (col. 2, lines 43-47).

Regarding claim **37**, Steinberg et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing program instructions for automatically configuring the camera to improve quality of an image, comprising the instructions of: establishing wireless communication; receiving camera setting parameters, using the parameter values to configure corresponding camera

settings; locking at least a portion of the camera settings; and capturing the image using the capture settings (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to disclose establishing wireless communication between the camera and the photo opportunity site.

Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a hand-held camera that establishes a wireless communication between the photo opportunity site and the camera in order to take an image of a particular subject at a photo opportunity site (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al. and Steinberg et al. in order to have an external device correct the cameras parameters at a particular photo opportunity site.

Regarding claim **38**, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing instructions for automatically configuring the camera that includes the instructions of receiving additional content regarding the photo opportunity site, and playing the additional content on the camera, such that the user's camera becomes a tour aid device as well as a camera (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **39**, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing instructions for automatically configuring the

camera that includes the instruction of providing at least one of an image file, an audio file, and a text file as the additional content (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **40**, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing instructions for automatically configuring the camera that includes the instruction of providing a timestamp with the additional content such that the additional content is deleted from the camera after a predetermined amount of time (col. 36, line 64 – col. 37, line 17).

Regarding claim **42**, Steinberg et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing instructions for automatically configuring the camera that includes the instruction of providing a digital camera as the camera (col. 2, lines 43-47).

Regarding claim **44**, Steinberg et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera having wireless communication capability, comprising: a database for storing camera setting parameter values that are optimized to enhance image quality of a picture; a transceiver in communication with the database that is located in proximity to where a user would take a picture with the camera, such that when the digital camera comes within range of the transceiver, wireless communication is established, the transceiver for transmitting the digital camera setting parameter values to the digital camera to automatically configure the camera's capture settings, such that when the picture is taken, image quality is thereby improved (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to disclose

establishing wireless communication between the camera and the photo opportunity site.

Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a hand-held camera that establishes a wireless communication between the photo opportunity site and the camera in order to take an image of a particular subject at a photo opportunity site (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al. and Steinberg et al. in order to have an external device correct the cameras parameters at a particular photo opportunity site.

Regarding claim **45**, Steinberg et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes a server in communication with the database and the transceiver for sending the camera setting parameter values to the transceiver (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15).

Regarding claim **46**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the database includes additional content regarding the photo opportunity site, and the transceiver pushes the additional content to the digital camera for display (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **48**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the additional content comprises at least one of an image file, an audio file, and a text file (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **49**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the additional content is played on the camera, thereby allowing the camera to become a tour aid device as well as a camera (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **50**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein a timestamp is associated with the additional content, such that the additional content is deleted from the camera after a predetermined amount of time (col. 36, line 64 – col. 37, line 17).

5. Claims 3, 15, 24, 36, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. as applied to claims 1, 11, 22, 30, and 37 above, and further in view of Tsushima et al. (U.S. Patent 5,999,213).

Regarding claim **3**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 3 in that claim 3 further requires the method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of querying the camera for capabilities to determine the setting parameters values to send to the camera.

Referring to the Tsushima et al. reference, Tsushima et al. discloses the method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the step of querying the camera for capabilities to determine the setting parameters values to send to the camera (col. 1, lines 40-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Steinberg et

al. in view of Jain et al. with Tsushima et al. in order to establish parameters more efficiently, reliably, and accurately than before.

Regarding claim **15**, claim 15 differs from Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in that claim 15 further requires the system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the setting parameters values sent to the camera are based on capabilities of the camera.

Referring to the Tsushima et al. reference, Tsushima et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the setting parameters values sent to the camera are based on the capabilities of the camera (col. 1, lines 40-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Tsushima et al. with the Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to establish parameters for a hand-held camera with an external device more efficiently, reliably, and accurately than before.

Regarding claim **24**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 24 in that claim 24 further requires a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the instruction of querying the camera for capabilities to determine the setting parameters values to send to the camera.

Referring to the Tsushima et al. reference, Tsushima et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically

configuring a hand-held camera that includes the instruction of querying the camera for capabilities to determine the setting parameters values to send to the camera (col. 1, lines 40-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Tsushima et al. in order to establish parameters more efficiently, reliably, and accurately than before.

Regarding claim **36**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 36 in that claim 36 further requires the method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of in response to receiving a software command from the photo opportunity site, retrieving and returning current capabilities of the digital camera.

Referring to the Tsushima et al. reference, Tsushima et al. discloses the method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the step of in response to receiving a software command, retrieving and returning current capabilities of the digital camera (col. 1, lines 40-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Tsushima et al. in order to establish parameters more efficiently, reliably, and accurately than before.

Regarding claim **43**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 43 in that claim 43 further requires a computer-readable medium in a hand-held

camera containing program instructions for automatically configuring the camera to include the instruction of in response to receiving a software command from the photo opportunity site, retrieving and returning current capabilities of the digital camera.

Referring to the Tsushima et al. reference, Tsushima et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing program instructions for automatically configuring the camera that includes the step of in response to receiving a software command, retrieving and returning current capabilities of the digital camera (col. 1, lines 40-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Tsushima et al. in order to establish parameters more efficiently, reliably, and accurately than before.

6. Claims 5 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. as applied to claim 4 and 46 above, and further in view of Squilla et al. (U.S. Patent 6,396,537).

Regarding claim **5**, claim 5 differs from Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in that claim 5 further requires the method of automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of including a category tag as the additional content for the automatic categorization of the pictures.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses the method of automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of including a category tag as the additional content for automatic categorization of the picture (col. 8, line 47 – col. 9, line 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Squilla et al. with Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to create digital files where they are stored in the memory with an informative header.

Regarding claim **47**, claim 47 differs from Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in that claim 47 further requires the system of automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the additional content includes a category tag for the automatic categorization of the pictures.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses the method of automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of including a category tag as the additional content for automatic categorization of the picture (col. 8, line 47 – col. 9, line 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Squilla et al. with Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to create digital files where they are stored in the memory with an informative header.

7. Claims 9, 20-21, 28, 34, 41, and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. as applied to claims 8, 19, 27, 31, 38, and 50 above, and further in view of Squilla et al. (U.S. Patent 6,396,537).

Regarding claim **9**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 9 in that claim 9 further requires the method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content (col. 4, line 54 – col. 5, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Squilla et al. in order to require the user to purchase additional information about a particular subject.

Regarding claim **20**, claim 20 differs from Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in that claim 20 further requires a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the user is provided with an opportunity to purchase the additional content.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of providing

the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content (col. 4, line 54 – col. 5, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings Squilla et al. with Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to require the user to purchase additional information about a particular subject.

Regarding claim **21**, Steinberg et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the database includes camera setting parameter values, a transceiver in communication with the server, wherein the server functions to send the respective camera setting parameter values (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to disclose that the database includes additional content for a plurality of photo opportunity sites.

Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the database includes additional content for a plurality of photo opportunity sites, each having a respective transceiver in communication with the server, wherein the server functions to send the respective additional content to each photo opportunity site (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al. to the system as disclosed by

Steinberg et al. in order to provide a system that not only sends camera parameters to a camera, but also additional content.

Regarding claim **28**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 28 in that claim 28 further requires a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the instruction of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the instruction of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content (col. 4, line 54 – col. 5, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Squilla et al. in order to require the user to purchase additional information about a particular subject.

Regarding claim **34**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 34 in that claim 34 further requires the method implemented in a hand-held camera for automatically configuring the camera to include the step of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of providing

the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content (col. 4, line 54 – col. 5, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Squilla et al. in order to require the user to purchase additional information about a particular subject.

Regarding claim **41**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 41 in that claim 41 further requires a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing instructions for automatically configuring the camera to include the instruction of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing instructions for automatically configuring the camera to include the instruction of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content (col. 4, line 54 – col. 5, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Squilla et al. in order to require the user to purchase additional information about a particular subject.

Regarding claim **51**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 51 in that claim 51 further requires the system for automatically configuring a

hand-held camera to include the step of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content (col. 4, line 54 – col. 5, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Squilla et al. in order to require the user to purchase additional information about a particular subject.

8. Claims 10 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. as applied to claims 1 and 44 above, and further in view of Squilla et al. (U.S. Patent 6,396,537).

Regarding claim **10**, claim 10 differs from Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in that claim 10 further requires the method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of determining the camera setting parameter values that are pushed to the camera based in part on weather conditions at the photo opportunity site.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of determining the camera setting parameter values that are pushed to the camera

based in part on weather conditions at the photo opportunity site (col. 3, line 47- col. 4, line 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Squilla et al. with Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to have provided the camera with information regarding the photo opportunity site, such information being weather conditions and parameters to coincide with the weather changes.

Regarding claim **52**, claim 52 differs from Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in that claim 52 further requires the system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein what camera setting parameter values are pushed to the camera is determined based in part on weather conditions at the photo opportunity site.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein what camera setting parameter values are pushed to the camera is determined based in part on weather conditions at the photo opportunity site (col. 3, line 47- col. 4, line 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Squilla et al. with Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to have provided the camera with information regarding the photo opportunity site, such information being weather conditions and parameters to coincide with the weather changes.

9. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Tsushima et al. (U.S. Patent 5,999,213).

Regarding claim **16**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 16 in that claim 16 further requires a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the server queries the camera for the capabilities of the camera and queries the database based on the capabilities.

Referring to the Tsushima et al. reference, Tsushima et al. discloses in Fig. 1 a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the server queries the camera for the capabilities of the camera and queries the database based on the capabilities (col. 1, lines 40-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Tsushima et al. with Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to have provided a system for configuring a cameras parameters with an external device more efficiently, reliably, and accurately than before.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Allen et al. (U.S. Patent 5,768,633) discloses an electronic photographic system further capable of data transmission and a camera capable of capturing and storing images and the transmitted data simultaneously.

b. Baron (U.S. Patent 6,459,388) discloses a location database system that provides information about nearby sites to a user.

c. Fukuoka (U.S. Patent 6,300,976) discloses a digital image capturing device, which communicates through an input/output interface with and external processing device that monitors and/or controls the camera.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Heather R Long whose telephone number is 703-305-0681. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Thurs.: 7:00 am - 4:30 pm, and every other Fri.: 7:00 am - 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Christensen can be reached on (703) 308-9644. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

HRL
January 20, 2004

NGOC-YEN VU
PRIMARY EXAMINER